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cent decision of the supreme court of Massachusetts in which it was held that certain trustees of the Canadian Intercolonial Railway, in whose hands were placed property of the railway located in Massachusetts, could not be sued since the railway was technically the property of the king of England.

Altogether the *Jahrbuch* maintains in this volume the high standard of excellence for which it is reputed. One wonders why a similar publication in English would not be feasible.

WALTER JAMES SHEPARD.

*Die Monroedoktrin in ihren Beziehungen zur amerikanischen Diplomatie und zur Völkerrecht.* By DR. JUR. HERBERT KRAUS. (Berlin: J. Guttentag, 1913. Pp. 480.)

It has remained for a German to write the fullest and most systematic treatment of the Monroe Doctrine. There is no book in the English upon this subject which approaches Dr. Kraus's work in completeness or in orderly arrangement. The materials, both source and secondary, have been carefully examined (there seem to be surprisingly few omissions in the excellent bibliography) with a resulting freshness of treatment which an American writer, handicapped by the hackneyed traditions of the subject, might have found difficult to obtain. As one might expect, the work is fully documented and aside from the usual but quite unnecessarily careless proofreading, the extracts from documents in English are faithfully reproduced. An appendix contains the presidential messages having a bearing upon the subject.

The author, whose academic and other connections in the United States were numerous, was led to an investigation of the Monroe Doctrine in considering two problems: the causes of the successful and rapid increase of the political power of the United States, and the essentially different position which this country occupies from all other world-powers. Both questions, we are informed, led him to examine the Monroe Doctrine! While his main interest was the international legal bearing of the doctrine, its historical development fills the greater portion of the book. Dr. Kraus first considers the message of 1823, its authorship, content, and historical setting. This part of the subject has been treated so often that nothing novel in interpretation may be expected. The message was the expression of the fundamental principle of the political isolation of the Americas. This rested upon four antecedent propositions: the doctrines of no-entangling-alliances, neutrality, recog-

inition of *de facto* states and governments, and the "Madison Doctrine" of 1811. The second part traces the development and enlargement of the Doctrine from 1823 to 1912. The various "enunciations" Dr. Kraus arranges under two heads as subsidiary, or resulting, principles, (a) that of the limitation of the freedom of political action on the part of non-American states in America, and (b), the limitation of the freedom of political action on the part of the United States as to European affairs.

"Das erste Unterprinzip der Monroedoktrin ist ein von den Vereinigten Staaten ausgehendes und ihnen gegenüber bestehendes, unter Androhung gewaltsamer Durchsetzung im Falle seiner Nichtbeachtung erlassenes Verbot an die nichtamerikanische Staatenwelt" (p. 505).

As to the second, however, "Man kommt zu dem Schulsse, dass das zweite, die Vereinigten Staaten beschränkende Unterprinzip der Monroedoktrin sich erledigt habe" (p. 345).

In its present form the Monroe Doctrine is not merely a principle for the preservation of the status quo of the United States, but a policy for the continued development of the welfare and supremacy of the United States in the New World. In reaching these conclusions each incident is carefully analyzed and fitted into its proper place. The shortcomings of the treatment are the result of dependence upon official sources. One finds little as to the effect of the development of the Doctrine upon the attitude of Latin America towards the United States, and nothing whatever about the changes of popular sentiment in the United States and their effects upon our Latin-American policy.

Notwithstanding the alleged recognition of the Monroe Doctrine at the Hague Peace Conferences, and by Great Britain in 1903, the author denies that it has ever been recognized by any state as a part of international law. Its recognition has been as a policy, not as in any sense law, even as a part of the so-called "American" international law. Intervention resulting from the Monroe Doctrine solely on the basis of the right of self-defense is still possible, but not probable, though it has a basis of legal justification. Intervention for the purpose of sustaining a political equilibrium in America is more likely but it would lack legal basis. But it is in connection with international delinquencies (Völkerrechtsdelikte) that recent interventions by the United States have taken place, a development of the Monroe Doctrine which if persisted in means the political primacy of the United States and the denial of the political equality of the Latin-American republics.

J. S. REEVES.